REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,717.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	November 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	November 1873.
" Entrecherry	2	" Colombo	10
" Vingorla	3	" Galle	11
" Goa	3	" Negapatam	14
" Carwar	3	" Pondicherry	15
" Mangalore	4	" Madras	17
" Cannanore	5	" Coconada	19
" Tellicherry	5	" Vizagapatam	20
" Calicut	6	" Bimlipatam	20
" Beypore	6	" Gopnalpore	21
" Cochin	7	" False Point	22
" Alleppy	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	24

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line free hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bosreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUATUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,019 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave Bombay	Nov. 1873.	Leave Busreh	Nov. 1873.
" Kurrachee	11	" Fao	20
" Gwadur	12	" Koweit	27
" Muscat	14	" Bushire	29
" Bunder Abbas	16		Dec.
" Bahrein	17	" Linga	3
" Linga	18	" Bunder Abbas	7
" Bushire	20	" Muscat	7
" Fao	22	" Guadur	9
" Mahomerah	24	" Kurrachee	11
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th October 1873, at 2 P.M. She will call at Veraval, Porbunder and Cutch Mandvi in the Gulf of Cutch.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship INDIA, 1,019 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November, 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Bewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Colwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Bewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Colwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8.30 A.M., and Colwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14-5
To Suez	£28	.....	£13-7

Children under 2 years of age, Free; above 2 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adee, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th October 1873.

CONSIGNEE of CARGO per S. S. CELLA arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for cur in spection and c unterm nature, and to TAKE DELIVERY o their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. Cella.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

ROWLAND and CO., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RACING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand,

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertisements.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing Number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in the Native language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. Ry. B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 27th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. C. Angove, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels engaged for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,313 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. A. F. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons, September 25th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons, October 2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons, " 9th,	to Calcutta,
DEVVAN	3,12 Tons, " 16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons, " 23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons, " 30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	3,178 Tons, November 6th,	to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction on the second storey of the premises in Meadow Street, Fort, occupied by the Draper Nanoy Khy se, a select quantity of household and office furniture, the property of a Gentleman, breaking up his establishment. The items comprise a blackwood, cutch office tables, writing desks, pigeon holes, side-board, cleopatra couches, Lette' copying press, arm, armless, and reclining chairs, benches, some glassware, &c., bath tubs, &c., a very select library scientific and entertaining literature.

The articles may be inspected To-morrow.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, at No. — Maria Hill, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 1st November, sale commencing at 1 p.m. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the whole of the handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence, full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones.

Two handsome new Boat-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built, nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new Circular front English-built Brougham, indepture for one or pair, by John Lyon, Liverpool.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built Dog-cart, painted dark green, lining to match, by Hall and Sons. The above to be seen on half an hour's notice to the Undersigned.

Also,

A first-class new light office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light English-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Windower, Long Acre, London.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Hen-green

One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light boat-shaped small four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, Buggy and Carriage Harness, double-stitched and neat with round reins.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopee Dhunjee Lane and Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 1st day of November 1873 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872 between Bhugwandas Mumm-hundass, Tulsidass Mumm-hundass, Wishdass Bhugwandass and Dhurumdass Bhugwandass, Plaintiffs, and Mumm-hundass Devidas and the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Defendants, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage or tenement (the lower portion of which is used as a godown) and other buildings built and erected thereon, situate on the South side of and known as No. 18, in Roopee Dhunjee lane otherwise called Mumm-dass Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 221 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the piece or land and premises next hereinafter described, on the west and south by the property of Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and on the north by the Roopee Dhunjee lane, and which piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 309 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed under No 1 and were formerly occupied by Vussonjee Ruttonjee and others and are now occupied by the said Vussonjee Ruttonjee an others.

And also all that the piece or parcel of land or ground adjoining the lastly described piece of land and premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of and being No. 1 Rampart Row case within the sub-district of the Fort in Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the north and south by property of the said Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 5 9 and 310 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and have for many years been and are now occupied by Curramchud Vuegmal and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Patent Kerosine Oil, Hanging Lamps of latest pattern and of new design, one lamp gives light equal to 25 candle lights.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room the following variety of Lamps, viz.:—

An invoice of hanging patent kerosine oil lamps fitted up with patent round Queen burners, with putty and sand, two, three, four, and six light chandelier lamps, hanging Lamps of English, French, and German styles, cut cased and marble stand, table lamps of various designs, fancy Bohemian glass vase pattern lamps of various designs, besides these hundreds of kinds of richly decorated table lamps, besides these hundreds of kinds of table lamp, spare chimneys, globes, wicks, &c., &c.

The above lamps are worth while to have a see, and we draw the attention of the public for the inspection of the same as such lamps are very seldom seen in Bombay, and recommend to gentlemen and merchants that these lamps are so made that they do not injure the eyes of those who use them.

The above said Goods are now on view, at the auction room.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 532 of 1872.

Bai Jumna, widow and Executrix of Sha Lu lobhai Hurgwandass, deceased ..... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Bai Ambavohoo, widow of Sha Hurgowandas Jugjeewandass, deceased, and Vunmalie Hurgowandass. *Defendants.*

Pursuant to the decretal order bearing date the seventeenth day of April 1873, made in the above suit, the following immoveable properties belonging to the late Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, the testator in the pleadings of this cause, viz., The Receiver appointed in the above suit, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November 1873, at the hour of 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Foluswady second lane or Docanwadee lane, on the Bhoolehwar Road, behind the Mandvidevie Chowkey, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar and from inc on the east side of the said Foluswady second lane, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty and seventy-six square measurement one hundred and forty and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Shah Jewanjee Malsaji, on or towards the west by the said Foluswady second lane or Docanwadee lane, on or towards the north by the house of Canjee Vissa, and on or towards the south by the house of Shah Murchundjee Bhattia, and which the south by the house of Shah Murchundjee Bhattia, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said plaintiff and defendants and their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or stable and premises standing thereon, situate in third Bhoywada Street, in the out or Sha Jewanjee Government Bhanjee Malsaji, and in the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and containing, by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 345, and bounded as follows — that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Bhugwan Calsa, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Sha Jewanjee Malsaji, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title, apply to the said Receiver, or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, Attorneys for the plaintiff, No. 10, Forbes Street, or at the Office of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey, Attorneys for the defendants, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. SIR BARTLE FRERE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the mortgagor—

All that right, title, and interest of 32-64th shares of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the Mortgagor, in the Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, as she now lies in Bona ay harbour. This vessel of 536-83 Tons Register, and 140 horse power was built under special survey by Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon of Port Glasgow in 1865.

Also, at the same time and place,

By order of Messrs. Nanjee Khyraz and Peeroo Mahomed, the Mortgagees, and on account and risk of Hajee Dada Abdoola, the remaining 32-64th shares in the above named steamer.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood semi-grand Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of handsome Shades, consisting of Bougainvilleas, Hibiscus 1, three Colours, Australian Lauriels and other kinds, Roses, White and Yellow Tea Damask, Edward and Cluster, Caladiums, Ferns, &c., at No. 172, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a large collection of valuable Paints, &c., the property of J. E. Bodger, Esq., the same comprising richly engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated-ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, hotwater curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea set, a handsome epergne, a set of spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing handsome plated dessert knives and forks, with mother of pearl handles, best cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Hawsom, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a handsome English mahogany telescope, dining table for 22 persons, a set of camp ditto in 3 pieces, handsome French polished sideboard, whatnots teapoys, screens, circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome English velvet pile, drawing-room carpet, ornament stands, a first-class rosewood semi-grand piano, by Broadwood and Sons, plated single and four-light lamps, fine chromolithographs and oil paintings in gilt frames, English iron four-post bedstead, bengal cot, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, a set of English brass mounted stable harness, iron water tank, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Broughan. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The Plants will be sold on the same day at 7 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, BOILER, &c.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Flour Steam Factory, at Baboola Tank Road, the machinery consisting of saw benches, portable engine, oil cake breaker, a boiler 14 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, with fittings, pulleys of sorts, chimnies, American cooking stove, and various other articles.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period so far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held in the Club-house, on the Esplanade, on TUESDAY, the 4th November, at 5 P.M.

C. A. W. CAMERON, Honorary Secretary B. C. C.

CHARINI CIRCUS.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the ERECTION of the above CIRCUS on the ESPLANADE, Bombay. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and all particulars obtained, at the Office of Mr. BeDeOrd, Civil Engineer, Fort, Bombay, on SUNDAY next, the 27th instant.

Tenders to be received not later than 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 29th October.

J. S. TRIMBE, Agent.

TO BE SOLD, the Commodious and Airy BUNGALOW and PREMISES called or known by the name of CASTLE DANGEROUS, situate on Mail-bar Hill, and now in the occupation of Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Company at a monthly rent of Rs. 200. For further particulars and plans apply to

DALLAS & LYNCH, Solicitors to the Administrator of the Estate of Nowrojee Byramjee Punkh, deceased. No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 25th October 1873.

BOOTS AND SHOES. GREAT CLEARING SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED (CASH) PRICES, TO MAKE ROOM FOR THIS SEASON'S PURCHASES. GEORGE NICOLL & Co., MEADOW STREET.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

LIGHT WINES,

PER STEAMER COROMANDEL

FOR THE

HOT SEASON.

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

QUARTS AND PINTS.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S FAVOURITE

BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARETS.

QUARTS AND PINTS.

CHABLIS, SAUTERNES, POMARD BEAUNE.

ALL OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND FRESHNESS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.		DIAMOND PATTERN.	
6 ft. by 6 each ...Rs.	4 14	6½ ft. by 6½ each ...Rs.	4 8
7 ft. by 7 " " "	6 8	6 ft. by 8 " " "	4 10
7 ft. by 9 " " "	8 8	6½ ft. by 8 " " "	5 12
8½ ft. by 8½ " " "	9 0	6 ft. by 9 " " "	5 4
7 ft. by 12 " " "	11 4	7½ ft. by 7½ " " "	5 8
8½ ft. by 15 " " "	17 0	7½ ft. by 12 " " "	9 0

TABLE NAPKINS.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs.	4 8	20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs.	3 4
24 in. by 24 " " "	5 0	24 in. by 24 " " "	4 12

TOWELS.

32 inch by 32 per dozen	Rs. 2 0
34 " by 34 " "	" 10 0
32 " by 45 " "	" 11 0
32 " by 54 " "	" 12 8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS. TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.

&c., &c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

SOLE AGENT, J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROFESSOR M. MICHEL, VIZARD AND ARTISTE EXTRAORDINARY,

BEGS leave to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and the Public in general that he will give the first of a Series of Entertainments, entitled,

GRAND SOIREES MAGUIGE

IN THE ABOVE THEATRE,

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1873,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

PROFESSOR M. MICHEL has had the honour of performing before His Excellency the Governor General of India (LORD NORTHBROOK), His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA G.C.B., G.C.S.I.), His Excellency SIR PHILIP E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., and all the Principal Chiefs and Nobility of India.

COME ONE, COME ALL. MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4 0 0
Family Tickets to admit Three Persons	" 10 0 0
Stalls	" 3 0 0
Gallery	" 2 0 0
Pit	" 1 0 0

Tickets may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK, PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL.

MR. W. J. COEN, PROPRIETOR, PROVIDENCE ART METAL WORKS, BOMBAY.

OFFICE:—APOLLO HOUSE, FORT.

NOTICES.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the different FACTORIES of the COMPANY during the coming Cotton season. For particulars apply to

JAMES MELVILLE, General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd October 1873.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Line Station, or Crawford Market.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till Noon on the 31st instant, for carrying out certain RECLAMATION WORK in BACK BAY. Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, and all necessary information obtained, by application at the Defences Office, and payment by each applicant of Rs. 2.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Major R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 24th October 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received for a STEAM FERRY SERVICE from BEWDANDA to MHAR, calling at JUNJEERA, SHREEWARDHAN, and BURRESHWAR, opposite BANKOTE.

2. Full information can be obtained on applying personally, or by post, at the Office of the Collector and Political Agent and President Local Fund Committee, Colaba.

3. No Tender should be sent later than the 20th November 1873, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any, or to assign any reason for the rejection of any, Tender.

C. R. OVANS, Actg. Collr. and Pol. Agent and President L. F. C., Colaba. Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 16th Oct. 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received for a DAILY STEAM FERRY SERVICE from DHURUMTUR to NAGOTNA.

2. Full information can be obtained on applying pers nally, or by post, at the Office of the Collector and President Local Fund Committee, Colaba.

3. No Tender should be sent later than the 20th November 1873, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any, or to assign any reason for the rejection of any, Tender.

C. R. OVANS, Actg. Coll. and President Local Fund Committee, Colaba. Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 16th Oct. 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received for a DAILY STEAM FERRY SERVICE from REWDANDA to ROHJA.

2. Full information can be obtained on applying personally, or by post, at the Office of the Collector and President Local Fund Committee, Colaba.

3. No Tender should be sent later than the 20th November 1873, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any, or assign any reason for the rejection of any, Tender.

C. R. OVANS, Actg. Coll. and President Local Fund Committee, Colaba. Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 16th Oct. 1873.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, } With Assistants.

FORT SCHOOL—34, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—, Head Mistress—Miss Wartenby, } With Assistants.

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schruck.

D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

ON OCT. 1 No. 1 OF

THE NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE. Price 2s. 6d.

A High Class Literary and Social Periodical. The New Quarterly Magazine contains more printed matter than any published Magazine: it is printed on the best paper and in clear type.

The Magazine contains in addition to Papers on Topics of Social and General Interest, Two or more Tales of considerable length by Eminent Writers. The Tales are invariably completed in the Number in which they appear.

The Magazine is likewise open to Authentic Works of Travel and Biography. A very High Literary standard is maintained.

Contents of Number 1.

Travels in Portugal.
Our Next War.
Olivia Tempest: a Novel. By John Dangerfield, Author of "Grace Tolmar."
Rabelais: a Critical Biography.
A Spiritualistic Seance.
Horses and Riders.
Giulio Vesc ns, Poet and Painter: a Tale.
Annual Subscription, payable in advance, 15s. post free.
London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler, Paternoster-row.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable roots, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, the confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Sal

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

THERE is no alteration in sterling Exchange to report, and not much business doing.

Government Securities are in demand, and prices have advanced.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .....1s. 10 11/16d. to 23/32d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 10 27/32d. to 1d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10⅝d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 17/32d. to 9/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅛
Do demand ..... 100⅛ to 1/16

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand..... 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 222½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110¦
Four & half per cent. ... ...106 7/8 to 107
Four per cent. ... ...105 to 105 1/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¦
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do., do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 .....92¦
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bill- ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-3-6
Cavalos 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franco Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¦
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

No change. P. & O., 10th November, booking at £2-15-0. By sail nothing doing.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabolams ..... £2 0s. 0d. / Coir bdls ..... £1 10s. 0d. }
Seeds ..... £1 17s. 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £3.
Havre Cotton ..... £3.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... / Seeds ..... / Cotton ..... } £2 15s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d. £2 15s.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... / ,, Opium ..... / Sailing Ships ..... } Rs. 22 per ton. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

DEMANDS for Spinning Shares continue at increased rates. Colaba shares dull. Bank of Bombay closed steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Shares	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	93
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	762½
10,000	500	10s.	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263¦
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China ...	180
40,000	281¼	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	·50 pl.
40,000	200	all	2½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C ...	150
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	122
1 0,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3/20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	10 9/20	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4 19/20	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	18 9/20	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Free Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	167
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

625	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,410
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,850
300	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,265
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,000	2,000	all	50p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,720
150	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,350
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,2 5
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,375
800	1,000	ll	10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,260
800	1,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	2,300
600	1,500	400	100p.c.	Royal	1,860
500	1,000	1 all	...	Sounderdas Spinning.....	1,375

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	850
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
200	3,000	600	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	5 6 0
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,000
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
800	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	4,200
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	4,700
300	5,000	1,800	175 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Franci Press Co	635
500	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	540
120	2,500	750	135 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Samson's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market on Saturday closed steady without any change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

3,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs.	4 12 0
2,500	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¦ lbs.	,,	5 12 0
1,000	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¦ lbs.	,,	5 12 0
500	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¦ lbs.	,,	5 11 0
1,400	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 0 0
500	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 3 0
1,000	,,	T.C. the (R8/29	in. 24 yds. 4 lbs.	,,	2 6 9
700	,,	White Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds.	,,	2 3 0
450	,,	,, Loppets	40 in. 10 yds.	,,	2 0 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of the 24th report the Liverpool market as closing dull, with Surats very dull. Fair Dhollerah is quoted at 6d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 6¼d., Broach at 7¼d., and Orleans at 9 5/16d. Sales amount to 10,000 bales only, of which 2 500 were Surats. The Manchester Market is reported quiet but unchanged. The Cotton Market here closed quiet, and prices showed a declining tendency. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee	Rs. 192 to	Rs. 194
Akote	,, 197 to	,, 198
Broach M. G.	,, 200 to	,, 207
H ngangaut	,, 214 to	,, 215
Dhol erah & Bhownugger	,, 192 to	,, 194
Sawginned	,, 197 to	,, 200
Compta & Vingorla	,, 182 to	,, 183

The undermentioned purchases have taken place on Saturday :—

25	candies	Bhownugger	Rs. 192 per candy.
25	,,	,, ...	,, 192
25	,,	,, ...	,, 192
25	,,	,, (F.P.B.)	,, 196
25	,,	Khandesh	,, 177 W. select'n
25	,,	,, ...	,, 187

YARNS.

We have no change to report in the state of the market, and prices remain barely maintained. The following has taken place :

7,500 lbs Mock Water No. 30s at 10¦ as. per lbs.

METALS.

800 cwts. Yellow Metal Sheathing.....Rs. 490 0 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Golconda (s)	Shellard	G lle, Oct. 19.
	Ada	Casey	Mauritius, Sept. 22.
26	President Oursel ...	Richard.....	Mauritius, Sept. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Africa	Ruschhaupt...	Zanzibar.
	Calcutta (s)	Henderson ...	Zanzibar via Aden.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Nizam, to China, &c.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Java, to Coast, Calcutta and China.
Steamer Pera, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
21 Gainsborough.....Charlton.....Mauritius, Sept. 14.
Jumna .....Edwards.....Greenock, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
21 Himalaya (s) ....
Poona (s) ....
Flying Venus..... .....
City of Amoy..... .....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
22 Col. Fytche..... ..... Moulmein.
23 Oriental (s)..... ..... Rangoon & N.P.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
22 Elgin (s) .... Calcutta.
Assyria (s) .... Bombay & N.P.

GALLE.

ARRIVALS

Oct.
23 Massilia (s) .... Bombay.
Bangalore (s)..... ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25th OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor, s, 18 iron bars, W. Nicol & Co. ; 2 cases twine. H. F. Soares & Co. ; 4 cases guns, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Killarney, s, 1,354 bundles iron hoops, and 519 bundles iron bars. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

Corinna, s, 79 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Rajpoot, 8 casks hardware, Dawoodbhoy Rehmonbhoy ; 38 packages glassware, Framjee Jehangeer ; 34 cases porter, Adurjee Dorabjee ; 15 cases eau de cologne, Volkart Brothers ; 40 cases papers, Narronjee Sewjee ; 150 packages strawboards, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 53 casks beer. W. Watson & Co. ; 3 packages hardware, Bhaimeya Heptools.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 1 case glass beads, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 50 cases corks, N. and B. Wadia & Co. ; 530 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 100 cases brandys Jeewanjee Rutnonjee and Sons ; 14 cases papers, Bhicoo Sazba & Co. ; 25 cases corks, D. S. Kemp & Co. ; 162 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25th OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boadecia, s, 200 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 101 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 128 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co. ; 25 bales wool, Peroz Chapsey & Co ; 3,750 bundles coir yarn, Shamjee Pudumsey ; 71 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee.

Venetia, s, 501 bales coir yarn, Sounderdass Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Queen of Ceylon, 320 cwts horns, Hassom Noor Mahomed.

Venetia, s, 6 c ses shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co. ; 2 cases shawls, Myadass Ramchund ; 30 bales skins, Jusaff Hajee Gunnee.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia, s, 10 bales silk, Hajee Zamal Abedeen.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Firth, Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th M. N.I., on leave, from Secundrabad.
Hooper, Brevet Major, 1st Madras Regiment, on leave, from Secundrabad.

OCTOBER 24.

Johnson, Major, Madras Public Works Department, on furlough, from Bangalore.

OCTOBER 25.

Chalmer, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion 60th Regiment, on leave, from Kooldunnah.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 24.

Firth, Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th M. N. I., on leave, to Secundrabad.
Hooper, Brevet Major, 1st Madras Regiment, from leave, to Secundrabad.

OCTOBER 25.

Irvine, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, from leave, to Morar.
Bousteal, Surgeon Major, 9th Regiment, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Walker, Staff Surgeon, Punjaub Northern Railway, to join, to Lahore
Mackenzie, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Bangalore.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 23rd October, 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
Staff.—Major F Swanson, from 25th to 30th October 1873, on privilege leave.

Officers Commanding Stations in this Division are requested to call the attention of all Officers about to proceed to England, in Her Majesty's Indian Troopship, to Horse Guar's G O No 27 of 1873 republished in G O C No. 450 Section 11 dated 26th July last.

The Officer Commanding 33rd Foot has permission to send the Armourer Sergeant of the Regiment under his command to Sallara, for the purpose of inspecting the rifles of detachment of that Co ps, previous to the annual course of Musketry instruction.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, October 22.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Thomas Frank Bigood, B. A., is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration during the absence on furlough of Mr. H Beverley, or until further orders. Mr. Bignold will also officiate as Marriage Registrar of Calcutta under Act V of 1872, Senior Marriage Registrar of that Town under Section 16 of Act V of 1865, and Registrar of Parsee Marriages under Act XV of 1865 beyond the local limits of the ordinary orginal civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Mr. Charles Arthur Kelly, M A, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bograh in the fourth Grade during the absence on duty of Mr. A B Falcon, or until further orders.

Mr. Reginald Porch, Joint-Magistrate and deputy Collector, second Grade, Beerbhoom, is transferred to Pubna.

Mr. William Henry Maffett Gun, Asst Mag and Coll, Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of the Jajipore division in that district during the absence on leave of Babu Umbica Churn Roy Chowdhry, or until further orders.

Mr. Albert Champion Mangles to be a Mag and Coll of the third Grade.

Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens to be a Mag and Coll of the fourth Grade in Nuddea.

Mr. David Robert Lyall to be a Joint-Mag and depy Coll of first Grade, and to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca in the third Grade.

Mr. William Wavell to officiate in the third Grade of Mags and Colls.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 16th October, on which day Mr. Henry Abbott Robert Alexander's resignation takes effect :—

Mr. Arthur Leviot to be a Judge of the second Grade.
Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe to be a Mag and Coll of the first Grade, but to continue to officiate as Comr of the Cooch Behar Division.
Mr. Warren Hastings D'Oyly to be a Mag and Coll of the third Grade in Rajshye.
Mr. Henry Leeland Harrison to be a Mag and Coll of the third Grade in Midnapore but to continue to officiate in the second Grade of Mags and Colls.
Mr William Kemble to be a Mag and Coll of Purneah in the fourth Grade, but to continue to officiate as Mag and Coll of that district in the third grade.
Mr. James O'Kinealy to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Coll of the first Grade, but to continue to officiate as Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Mr. A Smith to officiate in the first Grade of Mag and Colls.
Mr George Stewart Park to be a Mag and Coll of the third Grade.
Mr. Joseph Samuel Armstrong to officiate in the third Grade of Mag and Colls.
Mr. Edward George Glazier to officiate in the third Grade of Mags and Colls.
Mr. Henry Blunt Beames, depy Mag and depy Coll Chittagong, is transferred to Patna.
Mr. Baboo Akhoy Coomar Sen, depy Mag and depy Coll Backergunge, is transferred to Chittagong.
Mr. Henry Haddon Davis, Asst Conservator of Forests, Chittagong Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.
Capt R Hunter, Supt of Koldahs is vested with the powers of an Asst to the Supt of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.
Mr Charles Dickenson Field, M A and LL D, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs.
Mr Francis Lestock Beaufort, District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed, under Section 3 Act X of 1870, to perform the functions of a Judge in the Town of Calcutta for the purpose of disposing of cases of land acquisition under the provisions of that Act.
Mr Edward George Glazier, Offg Mag and Coll of Rungpore, is allowed privilege leave of absence for seven weeks, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 10th November next, or any date within one month thereafter on which he may avail himself of it.
Mr Ebenezer Johnstone Barton, M A, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Mag and Coll of Rungpore in the third Grade during Mr Glazier's leave on leave, or until further orders.
As Mr S Wauchope, C B, will to-morrow make over charge of his office of Commissioner of Police for Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor tenders his best thanks for the very valuable assistance Mr Wauchope has rendered in that capacity. He feels that Mr. Wauchope's great knowledge, experience, and judgment, have been of eminent service to the public.
Mr Edward B Baker is appointed to officiate as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police during the absence on duty of Col A H Paterson, or until further orders.
Mr John Charles Campbell Daunt, V C, is appointed to officiate in the first grade of Dist Supts of Police.
Mr Francis Thomas Platts is appointed to officiate in the second grade of Dist Supts of Police.
Mr James Hammond Thompson is appointed to officiate in the third grade of Dist Supts of Police.
Mr Frederick Wilcox is appointed to officiate in the fourth grade of Dist Supts of Police.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 27	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 27	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	Nov. 7	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australian	,, 15	... 4-30 P.M.	{No after packet.
China	,, 4	... 4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	Oct. 27	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	7 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, on places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter not ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper not 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday	Oct.	27	Monday	Dec.	1
,, ...	Nov.	3	,, ...	,,	8
,, ...	,,	10	,, ...	,,	15
,, ...	,,	17	,, ...	,,	22
,, ...	,,	24	,, ...	,,	29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Tuesday.....	Nov.	4	Tuesday.....	Dec.	16
,, ...	,,	18	,, ...	,,	30
,, ...	Dec.	2	,, ...	Jan.	13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday.....Nov. 15 Saturday.....Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Nov. 3
,, ...	Nov. 24	,, ...	Dec. 1
.....	Dec. 22	,, ...	,, 29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*27th	Oct. 1873.	14th	Nov. 1873.	8th	Dec. 1873.
31st	,, ,,	17th	,, ,,	12th	,, ,,
3rd	Nov. ,,	*21st	,, ,,	15th	,, ,,
*7th	,, ,,	24th	,, ,,	*19th	,, ,,
10th	,, ,,	*25th	,, ,,	22nd	,, ,,
		1st	Dec. ,,	26th	,, ,,
		*5th	,, ,,	29th	,, ,,

* Persian Gulf steamers.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under':—
Monday .....Oct. 27 Monday .....Nov. 24

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Mahratta country, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M., for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern lines as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding 4 ounces via Brindisi 8 annas, 4 ounces Rs. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8	0

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BENTLEY—At his father's house, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, C. D. Bentley, aged 28 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ADAMS—October 22nd, at Belgaum, the wife of Brigadier-General C. Adams, C. B., Commanding Belgaum District, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LANGLEY.—October 22nd, at No. 3, Scaldah, the wife of P. R. Langley, Esq., C. S., E. S. H., of a son.
McDONALD—October 18th, at No. 30,

THE BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION.

When Bombay wishes to have a Fine Art Exhibition it has to depend chiefly upon contributions from private local collections or amateurs. The display which was lately made in the Picture Gallery at the Bombay Exhibition seemed to show that this city is not by any means rich in really good works, so that even when we have a Fine Art Exhibition it is not very valuable. By some extraordinary freak of fortune, however, Bombay has just fallen into possession of a capital Picture Gallery. Messrs. Low and Loffler have now on view in the Town Hall a collection of 200 paintings, the majority of them possessing considerable excellence. They are fresh from the art galleries of the Vienna Exhibition, where several of them were, we believe, successful in obtaining honours. What could have induced Messrs. Low and Loffler to incur the expense of bringing such paintings to India we are at a loss to imagine, unless it is the case that they imbibed the popular Continental notion of India's wealth and magnificence, and fancied that they had only to come here to pick up gold upon the streets and give their pictures away for fabulous returns. We are afraid they will not be so successful as their sanguine hopes led them to expect. Bombay has at present a hard struggle to get the necessaries of existence, and under such circumstances good paintings are more likely to be locked at than purchased. Encouragement of the Fine Arts goes hand in hand with the wealth of a people, and in these hard-up times Bombay cannot be in the mood for relieving Messrs. Low and Loffler of their precious charges. We wish them success, however. If those Rajahs and opulent Parsees who, according to Western notions, are always ready to purchase precious articles which are beyond the reach of ordinary people, will be good enough to come to the front, Messrs. Low and Loffler may do very well, and India will be put in possession of some very good samples of modern art.

Messrs. Low and Loffler say that the collection is by the best modern Italian, German, English, French, and Belgian masters; but it appears to be chiefly German. The best of the pictures are by German artists, and although there is a conspicuous absence of subjects chosen from the rich field of German legend, especially that part of it which is devoted to wild and mystical supernature, yet there is no absence of subjects chosen from German every day life. Domestic subjects abound, many of the landscapes are German, and the majority of the faces of the women are unmistakably German. If this picture gallery had no great merit from an art point of view, it would still serve the purpose of giving a stranger to the Fatherland a tolerable insight into German character and manners and customs. After Germany, Italy is best represented, and a visitor to the Exhibition will doubtless be attracted by one or two of the large pictures, representing Italian ladies, draped in the picturesque costume of the country. The rounded contour of the faces, the dark complexion through which the roses struggle into existence upon the cheeks, the large black eyes beaming as brilliantly as ever Lesbia's did, the pretty fall of the headdress, and the voluptuously attired busts—all serve to make the Italian part of the Exhibition exceedingly interesting. England is scarcely represented at all, and the Belgian and French masters are in a similar situation, a few landscapes and cattle pieces being all that they have to show for themselves. It must not, however, be supposed that because this is the case, therefore the Exhibition is a poor one. The fullness of the German and Italian parts of it puts dissatisfaction out of the question. There are very few subjects chosen from the Classic or the Ideal departments in art, yet it is a pleasant change to come across so many pictures of German and Italian life both in its humorous and its serious aspect. To the student in human nature Messrs Low and Loffler's collection should prove of considerable value.

We propose to notice a few of the more conspicuous paintings—to mention them all would be inconvenient, partly because it must be confessed that many of them are not worth taking notice of, and partly because our space is limited. We commence with the room immediately off the Town Hall. No. 155—"John Falstaff in a Wine Tavern." Englishmen must at once recognise this picture as a humorous representation of a scene stolen from a page of Shakspeare. Doll Tearsheet and Sir John appear to be carousing very happily together, much to the apparent satisfaction of Dame Quickly, mine hostess of the Boar's Head Tavern, Eastcheap. The artist seems to have chosen the time when Falstaff has put Pistol downstairs, in spite of his tragic protests, and when in consequence Doll and her "tun of man" are very well pleased with each other. She has rather a Teutonic-looking face, and Dame Quickly does not appear to us to be soft and easy humoured enough; but Falstaff himself is a very happy conception. No. 175—"The Organ Grinder." This appears to us to be the most characteristic picture in the room. The face of the itinerant grinder is a study for cunning and the peculiar sharpness that is born of being a gentleman at large upon the world. The dress of the fellow is wonderfully good, the peaked cloth cap fitting well down over his sparkling roguish eyes. He might have been called the Musical Autolycus, for his appearance would certainly not belie him being a "picker up of unconsidered trifles." Professor Dietrich, the artist, is evidently a master of facial expression. No. 154—"A Brewery in a Convent"—is coarse upon the whole as to the execution of the drawing and painting, but there nevertheless is a good deal of humour about it, especially in the portrayal of the miserable looking servant who is ministering to the wants of the bibulant priest. No. 49—"The Little Nibbler." By Mr. J. Lambert. This represents a little girl who has been tempted to dip her finger into some sweet mixture. She rather likes what she is stealing, but is yet afraid that anybody may catch her. The face is exceedingly charming, and the archness which beams forth from her lovely eyes is a triumph of which any painter might be proud. No. 55—"Love Service," by Defries,—is a painting representing an old man attempting to thread a needle for an equally old woman. He is evidently—the old rascal!—sweet upon the old lady, and that she is not averse to his attentions is clearly shown by the smug happy look with which she regards his efforts to please her. So far as the threading of the needle is concerned, we may well believe that it will be a case of love's labour lost. No. 87—"The Flight"—by Kraus. This is a remarkable painting. A woman has been startled at night, and is flying from the cause of her alarm. The expression of anxiety—for it cannot be called downright fear, as the heroine seems to be possessed of a soul above such a passion—is striking, and is not less shown by the lustre of the large and beautiful eyes than by the nervous way in which she is pulling her falling drapery around her. This appears to us to be one of the handsomest pictures in the collection. No. 181. —"A model in an Artist's Studio," by Roth,—is coarse, the bust of the model being elephantine in its grossness. No. 47—"The Rigi and Vierwaldstaedter Lake in Switzerland," by N. Heger, —is a beautiful landscape. The foreground seems to be out of proportion in size to the perspective, but the colouring is very pleasing. Nos. 101 and 102 represent poultry, by Shaefer, and the drawing, colouring and attitudes are exceedingly truthful. No. 56—"Polite Information," by Haier, is full of humour. An old Polish Jew, who is obsequiousness itself, asks, hat in hand, a question at an old German Guard who is sitting at the door of a building. All the answer that is given is a contemptuous toss of the thumb over the left shoulder. The contrast between the humble, sneaking applicant for information and the surly jack in-office, who might be a Bombay Government official, is exceedingly skilful and amusing. No. 11—"A Roman Peasant Girl," by Professor Deitrich,—is warmly coloured, and the subject for beauty and grace does credit to the admirable way in which it is painted. Maroshek, an artist who is making for himself a name on the Continent by his peculiar style, the singularity of which is very cold colouring, exhibits a number of paintings, all of the same slate-and-green hue. His "Italian Landscape" (No. 3), "A Waterfall in Switzerland" (No. 4), and his "Deer in Forest" (No. 5) will be found among the best paintings he exhibits. No. 123—"The Erection of the Pyramids"—is one of the grand paintings of the collection. In the absence of any record about how the Pyramids were built, the artist has drawn upon his imagination, and a striking painting, full of the typical characters of Egypt—the Negro, the Arab, and the Hebrew—is the result. The bondsmen are chiefly represented by one sturdy fellow in the foreground who is laying his back to a mighty cube and helping others, who are dragging with huge ropes across their shoulders, to get it up the heavy incline. The King, whoever he was, under whose superintendence the emblems of immortality were erected, occupies the centre of the picture, where he sits aloft in a palanquin borne in front by four stalwart negroes, who, to be servants of a monarch, are very scantily dressed. Near the King stands a lady whom we shall suppose to be the Queen; her figure is handsome, and her face dignified and beautiful. Contrast her with the miserable old female labourer who is working at her feet, and Professor Dietrich's power as a painter will appear irresistible. The old woman has a flambeaux in her hand, and the artist has succeeded to an astonishing degree in casting a lurid reflection from it upon her face. The picture is crowded with figures, each of which is more or less characteristic. No. 134—"The Avenger of His Honour," by T. Emil. It is not very easy to understand what a number of the figures in this painting are doing, but about the action of the principal characters there can be no mistake. The gallant who has been struck down by the jealous husband, who is struggling red-handed with some persons in the background, has a ghastly look, and in the throes of death has features which appear to be unnaturally contorted. No 158—"Forbidden Reading." by Haier—has a deal of fun in it. A young monk is eagerly reading some book, which we will presume is not his missal, and an old one—a little fat, delightfully jolly customer he appears to be with his arms bared and a basket full of vegetables hung over one of them, as if he had just finished marketting—comes up behind him and taps him on the shoulder, while his looks seem to say, "Come, come young fellow, I was fond of that sort of thing myself when I was your age, but I don't think that sort of reading is exactly the thing for a young priest." No. 45—"A Waterfall in Switzerland," by D. Maye—is a beautiful picture, full of the poetry of stillness—an effect which is contributed to not less by the "grand awful" snow-clad mountains in the background than by the still lake which is silently pouring itself over a slight precipice, above which a vulture sits perched, looking the prime minister of solemnity. No. 50—"Portrait of an Italian Female," by J. Engert,—is as pretty as to subject as to execution. No. 19—"Calabrian Shepherds," by Klaus. There is not much expression in the pretty olive face of the female figure, who stands to the caresses of her Corydon without flinching; but there is a good deal of passion thrown into the look of the shepherd as he clasps his Phillis round the waist. No. 48—"The Broken Nose," by A. Ziehrer—is a charming picture—one which, if we are not mistaken, has already been made popular by engravings. The little girl has been playing with her toy Punch; his nose has given way, and she presses the mutilated hero to her side with one hand, while in the other she holds out the broken nose. The tear has gathered in her eyes, and doubtless she feels a scar upon her young heart as manifest as that which the artist has so skilfully depicted upon Master Punch's face. No. 146—"Last Days of a Condemned." This is a painting by one of those Hungarian artists who for strength in the treatment of a subject are making for themselves a name in Europe. Herr Munkazsi has in the work before us a work of which he may well be proud. There sits the condemned man, his face staring at the ground with a dreadful, desperate fixedness. He has evidently been driven to despair by the farewell of his wife who is sobbing in her apron against the prison wall, and by the wonder of his little boy, who cannot understand the meaning of the shackles upon his father's feet nor tell why the mother is weeping. A group of persons are standing near him, but the condemned man heeds none of them. Some are exhibiting pity, some curiosity, and one man, whose shirt sleeves are tucked up, and who is smoking a dirty pipe, stands by regarding the melancholy scene with the utmost indifference. Altogether, this is a most powerful piece of work. No. 71—"The Refused Absolution," by Professor Dietrich. A poor woman has been confessing to the old priest, but her revelations have evidently been of too shocking a nature to be easily absolved, and more in pity than in anger he tells her she cannot be absolved. She clings to the corner of the confessional, while he moves away, looking straight before him. There is a defect in her face, as one would suppose her to be smiling rather than swayed by agony; but his face is an admirable piece of painting—full of dignity and benevolence, seeming to say that he will yet grant the penitent her absolution. No. 151—"A Ball on the Tyrolese Alps," by Defreges. This is another picture full of humour. The scene of the ball is laid in a lowly hut. An old grey-headed but lusty man is leading out a young woman to dance, who is half bashful but yet delighted, as her beaming face testifies. In the group of peasants who are watching their antics she has evidently a lover. Him there is no mistaking—the grin of pride upon his face is inimitable and deliciously comic. There is not a more expressive countenance in the whole collection. No. 113—"A village Burial," by T. Emil—is a very touching representation of a German scene in low life. The day is a cold winter one, and snow is lying upon the ground. Down the outside steps of the house a coffin is being borne, while an old man, whose patriarchal face, lined in many a place with age and grief, leads the way. At the foot of the steps the little village choristers are assembled, some of whom are blowing their fingers and others stamping their feet in order to keep themselves warm. In the disposal of the group, and the effort of the old man who is leading the choir to make his shivering charges stick to their hymn books, there is a little of the amusing element, but it is kept perfectly subsidiary to the mournful subject of the painting by the grand expression of sorrow which is worn by the old man who is chief mourner.

There are other pictures—such as "The Vestaline" and "The Judge"—which we should like to notice, but we must ask our readers to go and see the whole collection for themselves. His Excellency the Governor visited the Exhibition on Saturday, and spent a pleasant half-hour among the paintings, marking off one or two which are likely to find their way to Government House. An equally pleasant half hour may be spent by anybody who favours Messrs. Low and Loffler with a visit.

The Lord Chancellor's Salary.—The papers laid before the House of Commons' Select Committee of last Session on the Civil Service expenditure show that within living memory the official income of the chief legal functionary of this kingdom was much higher than it is at present. A communication from Lord Hatherley states that in Lord Eldon's time the salary of the Lord Chancellor including bankruptcy fees, exceeded 20,000*l.* a year. At a much more recent date it was as high as 14,000*l.* Lord Hatherley says:—"The last reduction was made by Lord Truro, and I had the pleasure, as Solicitor-General, of introducing the Bill which reduced the salary from 14,000*l.* to its present amount of 10,000*l.*—namely, 6,000*l.* as Lord Chancellor and 4,000*l.* as Speaker of the House of Lords."

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having got tied nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your inestimable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 3RD OCTOBER.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and his officers are expected to reach Cape Coast Castle to-day. We have heard of them as far as Madeira, and the fact that they have reached that island in good health speaks volumes for the strength of their constitutions and augurs well for the success of the Ashantee expedition. If "painters' colic," and stinking bilge-water, accumulated during previous voyages, cannot kill, then there is hope that they may be proof against the miasma of the dismal mangrove swamp. We have very unsatisfactory accounts of the condition of the Ambrix, the steamer in which they sailed from Liverpool. She was so badly caulked, and the decks leaked to such an extent, that in wet or heavy weather, or after washing down, the berths became flooded. The whole vessel had been repainted, the last coat having been completed the day before the general and his staff embarked, the air was poisonous, and many of them, including their chief, were attacked with the oil and colourman's peculiar malady. Others suffered from the stench of putrid bilge-water, the cuddy furniture could not keep its right end uppermost, and the vessel being very low in the water and having open bulwarks was little better than a huge *goosul-khana* all the voyage. The young officers had an attack of dysentery, brought on, the doctors report, solely by fresh undried paint. Several of the cabins became absolutely poisonous. An officer is to be left at Sierra Leone to enlist men from certain tribes there, who are said to be more of the fighting caste than the cowardly Fantees, and these men are to be sent on with all possible despatch to the scene of operations. One brigade is to be organized at Cape Coast, the other at Elmina, to be commanded respectively by Colonel Evelyn Wood, V. C., formerly of the 17th Lancers, and who served with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea and with the Central Indian Horse in 1858, and Major Russell. Each morning's paper gives us detailed accounts of activity at Woolwich. An order has been received for 9,000,000 Martini-Henri ball cartridges which seems an excessive supply for three regiments even for snap-shooting in the bush. Amongst other things the capacious hold of the Bonny contains five thousand drinking flasks and portable charcoal filters, bags full of gunpowder to blow in gates and knock down stockades, shell rockets, more carriages for Gatling guns and Cohorns. The officers are to be armed with revolvers which carry a ½ oz. bullet very correctly up to sixty yards and can be loaded and fired, it is said, forty times in a minute. Conservatives lose no opportunity of denouncing the war, and *per contra* Liberals are determined on prosecuting it with vigour and d—— n the expense. For once in a way the Gladstone party are in the right. Late Ashantee proceedings have left us no option but to fight. We have a small disaster or two to wipe out, and mean to obliterate the marks most completely. If our territories can be invaded with impunity; if a barbarian army can ravage our protectorate up to our fortresses: if the allies of Great Britain, black, white, or whitey-brown, can be massacred, their houses burnt, and their possessions destroyed without any punishment being inflicted on the transgressors—even allowing that they had just cause of complaint against us—the sooner we abandon our Imperial position the better, not only on the Gold Coast, but in India, in China, and all the numberless settlements where the Union flag at present is regarded as the symbol of the might of that Empire on which the sun never sets. The peace-at-any-price party may rant as they like. Were a man to set fire to one of their houses because he claimed a trifle from them, they would quickly and unrelentingly set the law in motion against the incendiary. What is true of society is in a greater degree still more true of empires. If the Empire is to be preserved, attempts to redress grievances by massacre and invasion must be punished, and that sternly. The sable pontentate, Koffee Kalkallee, is, it is true, a savage with the single rum drinking vice of civilization. His festivities are incomplete without human sacrifices, his drums are ornamented with the skulls of human victims, and his State wassail bowl is the cranium of a murdered English Governor. His domestic institutions are based on slavery, all his energies are concentrated on war, his country is a huge barricade thrown across the path of our merchants, and—tell it not in Gath!—his gold mines possess Australian richness and he can pay a war indemnity. So the crusade of civilization will pay the expenses of this expedition of justice and probably leave us something to the good. We must go to Coomassie even if we must wade through deadly slime and trample on a dead Ashantee at each step. The country must be transferred from its present fetish-ridden government of murder to the ordered liberties of the British Empire. The King and his Council of Four must be removed, and on their stools we must place men of the stamp of the rulers of India, such as Nicholson, Outram, Jacob, and Grant. We may safely leave this to General Wolseley, the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, the 86th County Downs, the Rifle Brigade, our three West India Regiments, and the native contingents. In the meantime the Ashantee expedition is the all-absorbing topic of discussion, and Sir Garnet's programme is looked for with anxiety. We shall breathe more freely when we hear of our forces having established themselves "above the ghan's," out of the influence of malaria.

Mr. Clement Scott, the War Office clerk and theatrical critic to the *Daily Telegraph* and *Observer*, has not come well off in his tilt against the American proprietor of the *Hornet*. With Mr. Lewis, the solicitor for the defence, I think Sir Robert Carden is not likely to hear anything more about the matter, though Mr. Cardwell may demand from his subordinate not only his reasons in writing but for writing a disgusting piece like "Les Cents Vierges," which is full of filthy talk, for allowing Mr. Charles Reade to call him "a fool, a liar, and a slanderer," for writing an official paper in the *Echo of the Clubs*, a gross libel against officers of one of the Dragoon Guard regiments, and for publishing several unfair critiques. Sir Robert Carden remarked *en passant* that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones, and certainly Mr. Clement Scott's tenement seems highly vitreous and fragile.

I thought practical joking had ceased in the British army and that officers had ceased to act like school boys. We hear, however, of it in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and a bad case of it has lately occurred in the 13th Hussars, our crack Light Dragoon regiment, caused indirectly by the Claimant. A young officer of this regiment, slightly "tight," occupied the stage-box at the Colchester Theatre on the occasion of Castro's visit, and by his commentaries on the defendant's harangue interrupted the proceedings, and, but for the refuge afforded by the Police Office, was nearly coming by a mauling from that stout gentleman's admirers, who, since the late Orton evidence, number more than ever. On his return to barracks he found it a case of "out of the frying pan into the fire." He had annoyed his brother officers by absenting himself on a mess guest night, and they vented their spleen by tossing his furniture out of the window, by cutting up his bedding and scattering the feathers to the wind, and by driving his horse and dogcart over a hedge into an adjoining field. On the sub-lieutenant returning to barracks he was made to stand treat in the shape of several bottles of champagne. This traditional fine can hardly be found fault with, but the other proceedings smack strongly of ante-Crimean days, of the times of Roger Tichborne, and of those times when professional occupation was of the least irksome kind. Destruction of property is not joking, as Major Butler in a severe reprimand reminded those who have brought discredit on the 13th Hussars.

Railway accidents still continue to be of daily occurrence. Till the Great Western, as well as other companies, follow the suggestion of Captain Tyler and Mr. Ravenhill as to the safety of passengers I have determined not to travel again by the Express between Paddington and Exeter, which runs as nearly as possible at the rate of a mile a minute. Between Paddington and Swindon the distance is 77½ miles, and both the up and down trains travel it in 87 minutes including standing and stopping, or at the rate of 53·62 miles an hour. When at full speed a stop watch makes the mile to be exactly 1 mile in 60 seconds. What do the G. I. P. R. and B. B. & C. I. R. crawlers think of this rate of progression?

Mrs. Charlotte Ann FitzGerald, wife of Major FitzGerald, of the 49th Regiment, has, I very deeply regret to say, been committed for trial on the grave charge of having stolen a gold pencil case, value four guineas, and if the evidence cannot be set aside conviction must certainly follow. Mr. Knox, the Marlborough Street magistrate, refused bail, stating that "people of the position of the prisoner would have friends who would find the possibility of getting her out of the country overwhelmingly irresistible." An application for bail is to be made to a judge. The unfortunate lady, it appears, suffered severely from fever in India, and it was attempted to prove that in consequence of those repeated attacks that she laboured under hallucinations and aberrations of intellect. Undue haste appears to have been made in bringing the case forward, and much and deserved commiseration is felt for Major FitzGerald. Messrs. Collingwood and Co., the prosecutors, attempted to lay robberies to the amount of £50 to Mrs. FitzGerald, stating that they had lost articles to that value during the time she frequented their establishment and that the losses ceased when she left for India.

Much attention is being given to torpedoes, and late experiments, conducted at Portsmouth with Commander Harvey's patent, show that England, with her mechanical skill, has produced a locomotive submarine gun capable of blowing the largest vessel to atoms. This deep sea mine can be towed by a vessel and be caused to explode against the side of any antagonist by means of electricity. The 1873 gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution has been conferred on Lieut. E. Clayton, R. A., for the best essay on "The Principles which Regulate the Efficiency of Artillery Projectiles." He recommends a second sighting notch on the side of the tangent sight, and a corresponding point on the trunnion sight, so arranged that the line of sight through the second notch and edge should be parallel with that through the ordinary notch and edge. Another experiment of the new system of mounting siege guns on the hydro-pneumatic principle, as invented by Major Moncrieff, was made yesterday at Woolwich, in the presence of a number of distinguished and scientific officers, and its complete success will doubtless introduce an entire change into the character of future siege trains. It would occupy the space of a whole letter to fully describe the particulars of this invention, but I may say that this new system can be applied to any ordinary siege carriage which can be used either with or without the hydro-pneumatic arrangement, and that with it very much lighter carriages, than those now in use, will possess sufficient strength. The counter-weight system will be done away with.

Moissonneur, the hot favourite of the French stable, having been weighed in the balance and found wanting, has been driven to 40 to 1 for the Cesarewitch and remains all but friendless. The mistakes of T. Jenning, the International trainer, as he is called, are frequent and very punishing to his followers. I selected the better of Mr. Savile's pair for this race, giving the preference to Lilian, but the mare does not go well in the market. Uhlan has injured his hind leg, and though he has resumed work goes very stiff behind, and Maidment will ride Corisande and make another essay to repeat his 1871 victory on the Baron's mare, who is as well as need be. Few horses have been more severely tried than Uhlan, and it is not to be wondered that this tough and hard-worked son of the Ranger should have given way at last. As a three year old he started no less than eighteen times, and this season he appeared on the opening day of the legitimate flat racing campaign—March 24th—at Lincoln, and has been hard at it ever since, including acting schoolmaster and trial horse to Kaiser, and winning amongst other good things the Ascot and Goodwood Stakes. I am now inclined to think that the race will lie between Marie Stuart, Fidèle, Corisande and Louise Victoria. The defeat of Doncaster in the Grand Duke St. Michael's Stakes still remains unexplained, though his backers naturally ask why T. Osborne was substituted for Webb, who rode him both at Epsom and Doncaster. Some insist that the horse is no stayer, but it takes a stayer, I submit, to canter in ahead of Kaiser and Gang Forward over the Derby Course, and his head-and-head struggle with Marie Stuart, giving such a brilliant mare 5lbs, over the 1½ miles and 132 yards on Doncaster Moor gave strong evidence of stamina. It is profound rubbish to say that the colt cannot stay, and the running at Newmarket was all wrong, and the consequent depression of Marie Stuart was without reason and simply ridiculous. But betting men, both layers and takers, are singularly impressionable. I wrote that Mr. Merry's filly had not the "Pigburn polish" on her coat when she won the Leger, but now she is all that can be wished, and I believe a still better mare than on the day of her great victory. She appears to me to hold everything safe whose form is positively known, and as she is a thorough stayer the greater the pace the better her chance. It is true that she is set a hitherto unaccomplished task, but I think Julius, who carried 8 stone, won with 10lbs in hand. *Class* invariably tells in handicaps. The pretty jacket of the Duke of Hamilton, which will be worn by the crack light weight Newhouse, whose retaining fee is said to be as heavy as that of a leading Q.C. on Fiddle, sold at Tattersalls during the late war, is certain, all the jockeys declare, to be "there or thereabouts" at the finish. Fiddle is palpably turned loose in the race, and Mr. Padwick, the Duke's financier, who reigns supreme now at Hamilton Palace as well as dictates terms from Hill Street, Berkely Square, Holman of Cheltenham, are all on the cock-hurdle racer to the last farthing and the kitchen clock. Six stone one pound is not much top hamper for a four-year old, especially if he can beat Prosper at even weights. Corisande invariably shows to advantage over this long course and is very full of health and muscle. All the adherents of the powerful Mentmore stable think that whatever beats her will win. She will be very handy, but to win the Cesarewitch twice within three years seems almost too much to hope for. Louise Victoria, own sister to Albert Victor, will have the lucky Constable to carry. By her performances at Goodwood and York she has proved that she can both gallop fast and stay in good company, and I think Mr. Cartwright's Scarlet Jacket will be in a prominent position near the judge's box. I presume that Flageolet will now be Jennings' selected of the seven he has accepted with, and as the Frenchman is really a good horse he is bound to be handy, though I hardly rank him with the four I select. Of Alex. Taylor's eight Magic Lantern should shine the brightest. Napolitain, now first favourite, is dangerous but will not win. For the Cambridgeshire, as no more has been made in favour of Thorn, I like Ashfield better than anything as yet mentioned, and he is at 25 to 1. Sister to Eltham's, running in the Great Eastern Handicap, gives her a very genuine chance, seeing that she had such a smart animal as Tichborne behind her, who afterwards cantered away with the October Handicap.

On Wednesday next will be run the great two-year old Derby, the Middle Park Plate, which, I regret to say, for some unknown reason or another the Jockey Club are trying to do away with. These "blue blooded aristocrats" propose yet another false step, viz, the removal of the prohibition of two-year old racing before the 1st May. Of course Lord Coventry's admirable proposition to restrict races for three-year olds and upwards to a mile and nothing shorter was lost. Admiral Rouse happily is aged, and for the sake of the thorough-bred horse, it is to be devoutly hoped that he will at an early date retire from his present position of dictator to the Jockey Club. He has done some good, and much harm, so it is time he went to the "happy hunting grounds" to make room for a sounder and more liberal policy. But to the Middle Park Plate. I gave you Surinam last year and, he after a dead heat with Kaiser, walked over and divided. hall I be as true a prophet if I place the hitherto unstarted Lepero, by Beadsman, out of Salamanca, and, therefore, brother to Pero Gomez first, Couronne de Fer second, and George Fredrick third? though had the last-named not been so backward in condition and so shin-sore when he last won at Newmarket I should have no hesitation in awarding him the pride of place. At this early date I cannot state what the strength of the field will be, but judging from public and private sources, I subjoin a probable list of starters:—

Owners.	Horse.	Sire.	Dam.	Weight.
Mr. Bruton	Couronne de fer	Macaroni	Miss Agnes.	9 2
Bm Rothschild	Marsworth	King Tom	Director's Dam	8 13
Mr. Merry	Glenalmond	Blair Athol	Coimbra	8 13
Mr. Merry	Sir W. Wallace	Scottish Chief	Lady Dot	8 13
Lord Falmouth	Atlantic	Thormanby	Hurricane	8 13
Mr. Cartwright	Geo. Fredrick	Macaroni	Princess of Wales	8 9
Mr. Harrison	Tomahawk	Thormanby	Bathilde	8 9
Mr. Houldsw'th	Farnsfield	Saccharometer	Georgiana	8 9
Lord Wilton	Spectator	Speculum	Sham Fight	8 9
Mr. Lefevre	Exile	Muscovite	Nobility	8 9
Sir J. Hawley	Lepero	Beadsman	Salamanca	8 6
Mr. Keswick	Newry	Lacydes	Blanchette	8 6
Mr. Lefevre	Feu d'Amour	Monarque	Fleurette	8 6

Of Rob Roy, own brother to the flying MacGregor, I know little, but I think the two I have named are the best of the Russley two-year old team. Newry is about the best bred horse in the race and is a Derby nag all over, but is not in that race. He requires time, as does another very fine colt Volturno, by Macaroni, out of Fairwater, as fine a specimen of a thorough-bred as I ever looked over, standing now full 16 hands with power and substance enough to carry 15 stone in the Shires. Newry, Volturno and George Fredrick will all leave their mark next year.

There is no stint of racing, the Caledonian Hunt, Bedford, Lichfield Autumn and Hampton Autumn meetings all being run off this week. At Edinburgh that uncertain animal Field Marshal was defeated by The Swan, in Her Majesty's Plate, and Clearwell won the Lothian's Handicap very cleverly from the favourite Molley Cobroy. Mr. Houldsworth's ill-luck seems to follow him, all his horses being, as usual, beaten, and Farnsfield scratched for the Nursery.

"Like father like son," Lord Maidstone has been committed to prison for setting the Atherstone County Court at defiance. The Young Viscount had treated the various processes of the court with contempt, so Mr. H. W. Cole, Q.C., sent him to jail for ten days.

London Milk.—The Metropolitan Dairymen's Society held a meeting in Exeter Lower Hall last night to consider a uniform rise in the retail price of milk. The following resolution was passed:—"That in consequence of the increased price of cattle and the heavy risk entailed in keeping them, the present and increasing rate of wages, and the additional costs in the working expenses of dairies, it is necessary that the retail price of milk be advanced one penny per quart." It was urged that a pure article could not be given for 4*d.* per quart, and that the price had not been raised for 30 or 40 years, though the farmer charged 25 per cent. more than in 1853 and wages, which 20 years ago were 16*s.*, are now 20*s.* District meetings are to be held to give effect to the resolution, which, it may be presumed, has been provoked by the recent rise for diluted milk.—*Times*.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

COCHIN, 20TH OCTOBER.

His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin and suite left this for Bhowany on their proposed pilgrimage last night. A special train has been arranged to convey the party from Shoranore to Erode, and according to present arrangements they will take the train at the former station at 9 A. M. on Thursday the 23rd instant. The royal party consists of His Highness the Maharajah and his Highness's mother, the First Prince and his mother, and they have some three or four hundred followers, chiefly Brahmins and Numboories. The Dewan is in attendance on His Highness, and I am glad to say that the Cochin Public Works Department has been roused into something like activity in putting the roads in order for His Highness's tour to Shoranore.

The Resident, Mr. Ballard, has returned to Trevandrum after a sojourn of some two months at Courtallum, a famous watering-place on the Shencottah frontier, adjoining the British province of Tinnevelly. He is expected to visit Cochin in the course of November, after His Highness's return from Bhowany.

The law courts here have just been engaged in the trial of a case, which from the social position of the parties concerned has attained a great deal of importance and is now the general topic of conversation. One of the parties, whose name is associated with this case, is the Palliath Achen, a local chief of great repute, the lineal descendant of the Prime Minister of Cochin at the time of the British conquest of that country, and whose broad acres extend over a great part of the Cochin and Travancore territories. He is the hereditary trustee and manager of a famous Hindoo pagoda at a place called Koolour; but a few years ago, the exclusive rights of this chief were contested by a Numboorie, who claimed a joint trusteeship in the pagoda. Disputes arose at the time of the great annual festival regarding the arrangements of the pagoda and matters were much complicated by the Numboorie transferring his real or supposed rights to the Elia Rajah, or heir-apparent to the musnud, which brought the Palliath Chief into direct antagonism with Royalty itself. The Elia Rajah was ultimately induced by the wise and temperate counsels of the Resident to withdraw from his anomalous position of representative of the Numboorie's imaginary rights. After this, affairs appear to have gone on smoothly, until a month ago, when some servants of the Palliath Chief had a quarrel with the discontented Numboorie and some of his partisans. The latter appear to have got the worst of it, and criminal proceedings were commenced against the Palliath's servants, for assault, criminal trespass, housebreaking, theft, abduction, and a variety of other offences. Some of the charges were on the very face of them exaggerated, and on other points the evidence adduced by the Numboorie should have been very guardedly received, considering that party feeling ran so high. However, the criminal court at Ernacolam convicted some of the accused of assault and criminal trespass, and sentenced them to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, which means hard labour on the public roads in irons. A native who held the office of accountant and some other respectable servants of the Palliath Chief are now undergoing this degrading punishment, as the sentence has been confirmed, on appeal, by the higher court which is now composed of the second and third judges. I hear that the prisoners intend laying their case before the Resident as a last resort, and it is to be hoped he will look into the record of the trial and interpose to render justice to the men if the case requires it.

NUSSEERABAD, 20TH OCTOBER.

It is seldom we see this insignificant station mentioned in your columns, but it might not be out of place to send you an account of the amateur theatricals lately got up, and at the same time let your readers know how we are getting on in a place lately designated, and with some truth, 'a sandy hole.' To begin with our amateurs. The pieces selected were "The Happy Pair" and "To Oblige Benson." The first piece, which is sparkling with wit, was given, as the programme informed us, "by desire," and I may safely say no piece could have been better acted. The only two characters in this comedietta were undertaken by Lieut. W. and Mrs. J., the former, as Mr. Honeyton, did full justice to the part, and gives promise of becoming a finished actor. His conception of the character was in every way good. The character of Mrs. Honeyton was undertaken by a lady, of whom it has been said she always will excel in any part entrusted to her, as she possesses the talent of a born actress and is able to make herself the character she represents. Her acting was perfect. Gifted with a good intonation and perfect ease of manner, she took the house by storm and kept her ground to the end of the piece, which was vociferously applauded. To act in such a piece as "The Happy Pair," requiring only two characters, demands an amount of talent which few professional actors or actresses can boast of, and we heartily congratulate *this* "happy pair" on their perfect success. After a short interval the curtain rose, but this time to hear two songs. The first, the well known "Il balen" sang to the band accompaniment by the lady who acted in the first piece. She was received with loud applause, but it was only at the end of this enchanting song the cheers and encores from the crowded reserved seats to the last soldier in the theatre showed how voice and talent can be appreciated. The next treat was an English ballad, sang by Lieutenant K., and which was warmly encored. He possesses a sweet sympathetic voice and has the art of selecting pleasing songs. The well known comedietta, 'To Oblige Benson," wound up this charming entertainment. Captain M., as Mr. Trotter Southdown, was the right man in the right place and acted his part to perfection. Dr. S. and Lieutenant W. were equally good in the characters entrusted to them; and last, though not least, Mrs. J. as Mrs. Trotter Southdown, and Miss L. as Mrs. Benson were well up in their parts. Everything has an ending; and it was late when the fall of the curtain announced the conclusion of the amateur theatricals. All present expressed themselves well pleased with the amusement got up for them, and we heartily congratulate our amateurs. To Lieutenant K. we owe our thanks, as he must have spared himself no trouble, having undertaken the management.

Our races begin very shortly, and a few animals spoken of as racers are to be seen taking their daily gallops on the course.

Colonel Pelly, the Governor General's Agent, arrived to-day and remains a few days in our station.

The enterprising residents of Ajmere have issued invitations to a fancy dress ball on the 31st, but as calico seems despised in Rajpootana and few can afford luxurious dresses, it is said the ball will not be a very well attended one.

Our cold weather has decidedly begun, as the mornings and evenings are more than chilly.

The gallant 59th Regiment leave us for Aga in December, and will be much missed.

Our "padre," we hear, is to be transferred to another station. Many will miss him; and while on this subject I may say the singing we now have in our pretty church would astonish many of your Bombay friends. Our choir sadly required looking after, but the singing the last few Sundays has been particularly good. May it continue so.

BOMBAY.

Inspector of Cotton at Wudwan.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Festonjee has been appointed Cotton Inspector at Wudwan.

Torture.—On Saturday one Gopal Ballia, a cart driver, was fined ten rupees by the Senior Magistrate, for cruelly torturing his bullocks.

Thanadar of Drapa.—Mr. Chotalal Umedram, Thanadar of Drapa, in Kattywar, has been invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The Subordinate Judgeship at Broach.—Mr. Dinshaw Festonjee, Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, has been appointed Subordinate Judge at Broach, in place of Mr. Jamyatram, deceased.

A Row in the Dhoolia Jail.—We see from one of the Ahmedabad papers that on Friday, the 17th inst., a scuffle took place among some of the prisoners in the Dhoolia Jail, in which a coolie prisoner was murdered.

Drunk and Incapable.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, a man named Appa Rowjee was charged, before Mr. Connon, with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. He was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

Robbing a Dewan's Clerk.—A Hindoo named Narayen Raghoonath, a clerk to the Dewan of Gwalior, reported to the executive police on Saturday the loss of a quantity of clothes, which were kept in a carpet bag, and were valued at Rs. 100. He suspects two of his servants.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—A Mahomedan named Babajee *alias

Court shall only have power to remove an attachmen made within a certain term of years.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—That is not necessary, as the law of limitations applies to everything the Court may do.

The section was agreed to and passed.

Section XI.—

His Excellency the President—It has been suggested that words should be added to this section to the effect that where separate *kachcheries* have been treated as separate watsons they may be combined.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I object to that, because there is no good reason for the alteration.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson mentioned that there was likely to be confusion from the use of the word *kachcheris*. In the Southern Mahratta Country it was used in a sense distinct from the way it was used in other parts of the Deccan.

After some discussion, "held for the performance of similar services" was inserted after "offices" in line 3; "united for administrative purposes" after "villages" in line 4; and as clause 2 these words were added to the section:—"Any such combination made before the date of this Act coming into force shall have the same force as if made under this Act."

The section was then agreed to and passed.

Section XII.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Upon the adoption of this section depends the question whether you will include district officers in the operations of this Act. There has been no such thing as the commutation of the watan of a village officer, and as to district officers we wish, under our new system of administration, to dispense with their services altogether.

The Hon. the Advocate-General suggested that "in consideration of," in line 5, should be struck out together with lines 6 and 7, and "profits" in the eighth line. This would give the Collector a wider sphere of operations as to conditions.

The amendments were agreed to, and the section as amended was passed.

Section XIII was made clause 2 of section XII, and the remaining paragraphs of the section became clauses three and four.

His Excellency the President—If it is the opinion of the Council that this section must apply to district officers, we had better take the vote upon the question.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I have already stated my arguments against the policy of including hereditary officers in the operations of this Bill. I may mention that this morning I had some conversation with an experienced Revenue officer, during which I asked him what would be the effect of so including these officers, and he said that the only effect would be that it would make doubtful the settlements which had been already entered into. It would make the hereditary district officers think that Government had some sinister object in view, and, despite arrangements already made, would still demand services from them. I would now revert to section 12 and move its deletion.

His Excellency the President—But what need is there for that extraordinary misapprehension of Government's objects?

The Hon Mr. Rogers—It will be the inevitable effect of making this Bill applicable to people whose affairs have already been arranged under a settlement.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson suggested that before the votes were taken the Council should obtain from the Revenue Department the agreements which had been entered into with district hereditary officers. He thought that the report which had been made by Mr. Gordon, the Special Settlement Officer in Dharwar, showed that there was a stipulation that although they were excluded from actual service still they had a right to sign jummabundee returns.

The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas was not in favour of the Bill applying to hereditary district officers, because if they were excluded they would not be tied up to accepting such conditions as the Collector might choose to make under section 12.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—This is an exhibition of the usual want of confidence in Government which prevails in my hon. friend's mind. We have already made arrangements with ten Collectorates out of twelve, and these have been mutual agreements between the parties.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—I find that the Revenue Commissioners and five of the most experienced Collectors say that making the Bill apply to district as well as village hereditary officers is desirable, and I feel bound to follow their opinion.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I submit that the proviso which is added to the section defining the meaning of the word "wuttandar" would act prejudicially to the interests of these hereditary officers. But for that proviso I should have been inclined to vote against the Hon. Mr. Rogers' motion.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—In my opinion this proviso is harmless, because the Collector must decide according to the Hindoo law

His Excellency the President—As a matter of fact, in all the settlements which have been carried out, there is not a single instance of a man being objected to for the want of some formality about his adoption. Government proposes to deal with the outstanding districts in precisely the same sort of way, and why should it be supposed that we are now going to create all sorts of difficulties about the formulas of adoption?

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—By this Bill your Settlement officers will be armed with powers which they never possessed before.

His Excellency the President—You must be perfectly aware that any actions of a Collector would, if objected to, come before Government.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—I think you are perfectly safe as to the section about adoption.

The Hon Mr. Rogers—Before the vote is taken, I would ask whether the settlements which have been already made will not be protected by the Pensions Act.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—I cannot answer the question, not having seen the settlements.

His Excellency the President then put the Hon. Mr. Rogers' motion—That section 12 be omitted from the Bill.

The following is the voting list:—Ayes—The Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee, and the Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Patwurdhun—5. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. J. K. Bythell, and the Hon. Col. W. U. Anderson—6. The motion was therefore lost.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers could only hope that serious complications would not arise in consequence of this vote.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN ITEMS.

A DIE-HARD:—The Tahsildar of Raidrug reports that lately a panther attacked a party of six persons near the village of Yerradekerra, and was only killed after three persons had been severely wounded, one of whom has since died. He recommends that an increased reward be given to four persons, all of whom took part in despatching the animal, and two of whom were wounded. Mr J. H. Master, the Collector of Bellary, suggested that, in consideration of the bravery displayed by the four surviving men, an increased reward of Rs. 35, *i. e.*, double the usual amount, might be sanctioned, and that he might be permitted besides to disburse Rs. 20 to the family of the deceased man. The Government sanctioned the awards.—*Madras Mail.*

SNAKE-BITE.—About a week ago at Obhoynuggur near Bally Railway Station, a native female about 30 years of age, was bit on the smallest toe of the left foot by a *Borah* snake. Information was immediately sent to Mr. James Maclean, a landed proprietor residing close to the spot. He found the woman in a state of stupefaction The symptoms showed that it was a case of poisonous snake-bite. Mr. Maclean then gave her a wine-glassful of tincture of ammonia, and bandaged the leg tightly below the knee in two places with ropes, and bled the injured part. After having drawn about a wine-glassful of blood, which was of a blackish colour, he applied ammonia by rubbing on the injured part. After another half-hour Mr. Maclean found that she was again going off to sleep, he then gave her another dose of ammonia about half a wine glassful, and a few minutes after she recovered. When Mr. Maclean was cutting the injured part, she felt no pain. After the first dose of ammonia had been administered she brought up a large quantity of bile of a greenish color. The woman has recovered, and the swelling, in the leg is gradually decreasing.—*Indian Daily News.*

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN INSPECTOR OF POLICE.—A Howrah Inspector, Dominico, is charged with wrongful confinement under Section 342 of the Indian Penal Code. The prosecutor is the owner of hackney carriages and the defendant had hired his gharry, and had delayed payment for some days by putting him off until he was put to the necessity of going to the thannah, demanding payment. On this he was by order of the defendant seized by some constables and put in the lockup. During his confinement in the lockup, as stated by him, a very respectable pleader of the High Court went to the thannah, and offered bail, defendant informed the pleader that the prosecutor was a witness in a case, and after he (defendant) had taken down his statement, he would let him go. Inspector Dominico was recently transferred from Dum-Dum to Howrah. The case was originally fixed for trial before Mr. Ricketts, but under the recent circular of the Government of Bengal it has been removed from Mr. Rickett's Court to that of the Magistrate of the district.—*Indian Daily News.*

The *Imparcial* states that new silver mines, yielding 90 per cent. of pure metal, have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Copiapo in Chili, and have attracted a great influx of fortune-hunters.

It is proposed to erect a monument to Karl Wilhelm, the composer of "The Watch on the Rhine." A central committee has been formed at Crefeld, and it is intended to organise a system of sub-committees throughout Germany by whom contributions will be received.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

In the department of Economical Science at the meeting of the British Association at Bradford, Mrs. King read a paper on "Confederated homes and co-operative housekeeping." She began by referring to clubs, balls, and club-houses, in proof that the supposed attachment of English people to their homes is not very deep and does not extend to all classes of society. She mentioned the miserable imitation of home afforded to the unmarried by lodgings and boarding-houses, and the trouble occasioned by domestic servants, which she attributed to the general ignorance and perversity of society. Servants she described as in semi-slavery, and she insisted on their right to enjoy the society of men. The remedy she proposed was that the home of the employer should not be also the home of the employed, and to substitute for isolated homes and separate establishments confederated homes and co-operative housekeeping. But, instead of one unfortunate set of women dragging over long hours of toil, the hours of labour should be divided and distributed to different workers; one set coming at, say, 6 in the morning, and remaining till 1 or 2 o'clock, a second set remaining till 9 or 10 o'clock, and one or two night guardians remaining till the following morning. Though the number of servants daily employed would be increased, the cost would probably be diminished. A reduction was sure to be effected when labour was performed in combination, and many who could not otherwise leave their homes would gladly engage in a few hours' remunerative work, while when the system became general and confederated homes were established for poor as well as rich, many girls could be spared to work in the homes of the richer class, returning afterwards to the care of their parents. Many, too, who would never dream of putting themselves under the petty tyranny of a mistress or master might accept service under these altered conditions, and by thus attracting people of superior minds and manners, a great advance would be made both in the work done, and in the character and social status of the workers. The present system of domestic servitude in isolated homes was a failure, and with the direction in which society was now tending, the failure was likely to prove more conspicuous. Either we must have real slaves or every lady must be her own cook or housemaid, or we must reform our whole system by a combination of work bringing order and harmony out of the chaos in which female domestic labour now remained. The attempt to found schools of cookery was a step in advance from the slipshod, haphazard way in which all matters relating to house work had been considered and practised, but the direction in which the promoters of these schools was acting was a mistaken one. They were not so much intended for cooks as for teaching ladies to play with frying-pans. As long as the mistress was expected to know the servant's work, the servant never would be properly trained. If servants knew that they alone were expected to know their own work, and could get no situation unless they had the requisite training, there would soon be trained servants obtainable. Servants would not perform their work diligently and carefully without being directed, but the director of any work should be the one most thoroughly acquainted with it; whereas men even those most in love with the domestic wife ideal, only affirmed that a wife should understand enough of domestic work to enable her to direct her servants, this "enough" being just that amount of superficial knowledge to impair which schools of cookery were instituted. Some women have not the requisite talent for directing and controlling a household, while others had it in a remarkable degree; and possibly owing to the want of a wide enough range for the exercise of this talent women of this disposition often became bullies and scolds at home. Women such as these at the head of the profession of house-keeping would superintend the domestic arrangements of 100 confederated homes and keep in order a whole army of well-disciplined servants. With combination in cooking, we could afford to have an artist to guide and direct the staff of inferior cooks, and much the same might be said with respect to the science and art of housework. Each material requires a different treatment for its preservation and cleansing. By rough, awkward handling materials of all sorts were injured and defaced in attempts at cleansing them. The difficulty in establishing schools for teaching domestic work was that the instruction could only be given where the work was required to be done. There could be no schools of cookery where there were no dinners to be eaten and no schools for housework where there were no households. Lectures could no more teach these things than they could teach playing the piano. In a co-operative establishment the best means of giving technical education in domestic work would be afforded. Pupils or apprentices could be taken in with but little inconvenience, and parents should pay for their daughters' instruction in these trades, as they now pay for their sons' instruction in their trades. Besides the greater efficiency the economy also would be great. The waste of food in cooking for small families was only exceeded by the waste of fuel. What we want in our confederated homes is a plan by which the necessities of daily life shall be best supplied, and the difficulties we now have to contend with removed and overcome by the same means which have overcome difficulties, supplied wants, and multiplied a hundredfold our comfort and luxury in every other department of life's work. A clearly scientific basis can be shown for the system I propose. No work should be taken into the homes which had to a certain extent been organized outside the home, such as laundry work, bread-making, or brewing, or in any way making a store where goods could be bought and sold, nor would she attempt to grasp at luxuries. The building plan need not comprehend libraries, billiard-rooms and such like for these could easily be found outside. Hot and cold water ought to be obtainable in every room where required at the will of the person who requires them. By machinery all waste matter should be sent out of the room by a turn of the hand of the occupier of the room. Speaking tubes or some other method of communicating messages would be of great use in diminishing, by exactly one half, the labour of stair journeys over the house Of course English people could not be made sociable if they would not be sociable. But it would add greatly to the cheerfulness and pleasure of the inhabitants of the confederated homes if they would promote a neighbourly intercourse with one another. In united houses the want which young men and young women felt of social intercourse and due variety of amusement would be met naturally and healthily. Those buildings in London called "mansions" where the system of combination had been in any way adopted have proved eminently successful. A gentleman to whom she wrote for information respecting the Belgrave Mansions answered, "They are so far a financial success, that they are always full. They are not the social success they ought to be only because they are managed in the interest of the proprietors, for the sake of profit; instead of, as they ought to be, in the interest of the residents, but the residents are powerless against the proprietors, they must either stay and bear it or turn out to let another at once take their place." There were two other kindred buildings Grosvenor Mansions and Albert Mansions, in Victoria-street, both let at high rentals, but neither of them had lifts or servants in common, while the Belgrave Mansions had both. The arrangements for the house work were however, very defective. The weak point—viz., the servants—was weak only because it was a weak point in every house, and in every mansion it would remain a weak point until domestic labour was organized upon a proper system

The discussion was opened by Mr. DeMeschin, who contended that servants were well off, being free from care and well-fed and clothed. In large houses they had not enough to do, being too numerous. He regretted that modern life entirely severed the husband from wife in matters of business. If the latter resumed her position as assistant and adviser there would be less extravagance and gambling in business.

Sir Lushington Tilson advocated more kindly intercourse, as in France, between employers and servants, and looked to education to effect an improvement in this matter. Unselfishness on both sides would make this country a spectacle of concord and good-will.

Miss Becker (Manchester) asked gentlemen who had devoted time to the organization of labour which was not domestic to afford women the advantages that might be gained from men's wider experience in the organization of their labour. By means of proper combination a great deal of domestic drudgery might be spared, and the principle of the division of labour was not sufficiently applied in domestic work. Women were expected with their own hands to make the clothes of the family. This was most uneconomical employment of labour. In former times all the thread spun in the country was spun by the hand with spindle and distaff; then the spinning-jenny was introduced, and at last we got to spinning in factories. In regard to this work we were yet in the spindle and distaff stage. The introduction of the sewing machine was bringing us to the spinning-jenny stage, but we had yet to go forward to the factory stage, in which it would be thought to be uneconomical employment of the brain and muscle of a woman to set her to turn even a sewing machine. Cloth should be cut out by a competent person and made in factories.

Mrs. King agreed that in some cases servants were a great deal too well off. The remedy was to let servants work thoroughly while they were at work, and then let them have plenty of time to play the piano or anything else. It was her object not to permit idleness, but to get more work done, and work of a better quality.

The President (Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.) said the section was under an obligation to Mrs. King for a remarkably able paper containing suggestions which, whether they could be carried out or not, were worthy of consideration He did not agree with the gentleman who said that domestic servants generally were over-paid or over-comfortable compared, with our labourers. Many maids-of-all-work had a very hard and severe life. The effect of the paper was to make all masters and mistresses remember that they ought to try to save the labour of female servants as much as they could, and put themselves a little in the places of their servants. It would have a very good practical effect. There was something very suggestive in Miss Becker's remarks with regard to the saving of female labour by mechanical contrivances. He had understood Mrs. King almost to give up hope of servants being comfortable under the present system. He did not give it up at all, and there were many households in which a mistress tried to act the part of protector and helper to female servants. (Cheers.) Many a respectable mother thought it the best thing she could do to place her daughter under such a lady's care. There was no duty more incumbent than the duty assumed by the mistress of the establishment. If Mrs. King could get ladies and gentlemen who agree with her to found a confederate home he saw no reason why one should not be started, and he should be glad to see the experiment tried. He had arrived at such an age that he was afraid he should be too Conservative to join in such an experiment. He should prefer his own isolated home. (Laughter.) This was a time for experiments, and such an experiment must be very useful. He was afraid the scheme would be found more difficult than it appeared, but, after all, this suggestion was one of those which could only be tested by experiment.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

OUR market during the past month has experienced no fluctuations of moment, and it closes at exactly the same prices as it opened.

At the date of our last report a steady feeling prevailed; Middling Uplands were quoted 8¾d, and Fair Dhollerah 6d per lb. The reports of the American crop in the early part of September were not favourable, great complaints were made of damage from excessive rains, and the very small receipts of new cotton, compared with last year, proved how late the crop was. These influences acted favourably upon our market, and a large trade demand set in, which continued till the middle of the month, and caused a general advance of ¼d to ¼d per lb. in American cotton. In Surat no change of importance took place. Rather a sanguine tone existed about this time, and speculative tendencies were beginning to show themselves. But an unexpected damper to the market came from America. The extensive financial house of Jay Cooke and Co. had to suspend payment, and in a very short time a sort of monetary crisis spread through America: most of the Banks at New Orleans had to suspend temporarily, and several other monetary institutions throughout the country became embarrassed. Foreign exchange became quite unsaleable, and the price of cotton fell considerably. Large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England caused it to advance its rate last week to 4 per cent. and again yesterday to 5 per cent. and a general impression got afloat that a serious financial crisis had broken out in America, the effects of which would be felt for a long time to come. Little effect, however, was produced on our market beyond limiting the demand to the daily wants of spinners and causing holders to offer more freely. The very small shipments from America and the difficulty of passing exchange, encouraged the belief that our stock of American cotton would run very low before it was replenished, and this feeling almost counterbalanced the anxiety caused by the financial crisis. During the past ten days the general tone of the market has been dull, and prices on the spot have eased off ¼d and to arrive ¼d from the best point, but we close with a steadier feeling owing to a recovery in the American markets. Middling Uplands 8¼d on the spot and 8 11/16d for October-November shipment.

The Manchester market during the past month has been dull, and prices have been scarcely maintained. There has been some difficulty in moving the production, and we hear occasionally of considerable stocks in the hands of producers. Speaking generally of Manchester it may be said that weakness has been its characteristic since midsummer, and whereas cotton has improved a little, goods and yarns have declined somewhat. The spinning margin has now become scanty, and manufacturers are also doing poorly, and we fear that, speaking generally, the trade is not profitable. The experience of the last American crop has been most disappointing to spinners; it has lost excessively from waste, and this, taken in connection with the high prices of coal and other necessaries of trade, has turned a year that promised well into one of comparative disappointment.

The accounts from the Eastern markets continue poor; the German demand for Yarn is unusually small, and there is no quarter from which an active demand seems to be anticipated at present. At the same time prices are so moderate that no great fall is expected, and it seems likely that the present dull but tolerably steady state of things will continue.

A great change has recently taken place in the style of Manchester business; large speculative operations have almost ceased, and producers are seldom now put under heavy contracts. The business is done more in the retail fashion, purchases being made under daily telegrams from foreign markets and for small quantities at a time. This gives a constant appearance of tameness to the market, even when an average amount of business is passing.

The money market was very easy till the financial crisis arose in America; the Bank rate was 3 per cent up to last Thursday, with great ease in the open market. Heavy withdrawals of gold have since taken place, causing the Bank Directors to advance the rate, first to 4 and then to 5 per cent. This movement has been sudden and rather unexpected, and has caused a feeling of caution in commercial circles, but it is not believed that over-speculation or unsound trading exists to any large extent, nor is it thought that the materials for a panic exist in this country at present. The position of the Bank of England is very strong, and it can stand a considerable further drain without any uneasiness being caused. The future of our Money Market depends entirely upon the progress of events in America. It is impossible to offer any opinion at present, but we see no ground for serious anxiety, though there is abundant room for caution.

The prospects of our market are a little complicated at present by the conjunction of financial questions with those of supply and demand. We refer first to the latter. The crop accounts from America have not been satisfactory during the month of September. Great complaint was made in the early part of the month of damage from excessive rains, which developed rot and caterpillar to an alarming extent. During the past fortnight the weather has been fine, but we do not hear that crop prospects have materially improved. There is no doubt that this has been a very wet season in the cotton producing States. During May and June an extraordinary amount of rain fell. July was favourable, and much of the early damage was repaired, but August and part of September were again very wet, and the result is that the crop is unusually backward, nor is the produce of the plant in proportion to its size. It is generally considered that wet seasons make short crops, and the prevailing tone of opinion in America is rather in that direction at present.

We must remember, however, that at this time of the year there is frequently an outcry of damage to the crop which often proves most deceptive. At this time last year most gloomy accounts were sent of the appearance of the crop. It was alleged that caterpillars had ruined it over large tracts of country, and the favourite estimate from the South was 3½ to 3¾ millions. The Bureau report for October last year put the condition as 18 per cent below an average! The latest Bureau report we have this year puts the condition 11 per cent below an average. The fact is, that last year there was a long fine picking season, which enabled far more cotton to be gathered than was thought probable on 1st October. The yield of last crop has turned out 3,939,000 bales, and allowing for an extra quantity of old cotton to remain in the interior, the actual growth last season must have been 4 millions, or 3,950,000 to 750,000 bales above the estimates current in America twelve months ago! The simple recital of this fact shows how little reliance can be placed on crop estimates so early in the season. We should say that the difference in the yield of the crop between a good and a bad season from now on to Christmas is from half a million to a million of bales.

One great fact we have to bear in mind—there was a large increase of land planted, variously put at 10 to 12 per cent, and therefore a yield per acre equal to last year would give 4,400,000 to 4,500,000 bales. Again, if the yield per acre were equal to the monster crop of 1870-71, the result would be in round numbers 4¾ millions, but if it was no more than the bad crop year of 1871-72, the result would be about 3¾ millions. It may be said, therefore, that the possibilities of the crop lie between these figures. We may eliminate the great crop year, because the season so far has been too unfavourable to allow the chance of equalling the extraordinary yield of that year. We should even think it quite unlikely that the agreable yield of last year will be reached, still we would not like to say it is impossible, while it seems very unlikely that the result can fall below the very bad crop year of 1871-2. The yield that year was 2,975,000 bales and the acreage under cotton this year is reported to be 25 per cent greater than then, so that in round numbers 3¾ millions should be looked for with a similarly bad season. We should say therefore that, barring the contingency of a very early frost, which would be very destructive this year, the minimum figure for the crop may be put at 3¾ millions, while the maximum, with a long and fine picking season, may be put at 4¼, possibly even at 4½ millions. We have not in these calculations allowed for loss in acreage this year from abandonment of land, owing to grass, in May and June. Some put this at a considerable per centage, but we see that the last Bureau statement still affirms that the increased area is 10 per cent. over last year.

So far as we can judge, the total consumption of American cotton in Europe and America in the twelve months ending 1st September last, was 3,700,000 or 3,750,000 bales, for at that date there were 200,000 bales more visible out of a crop of 3,930,000, and spinners were believed to hold about the same. It is not probable that the consuming power of the world will be much greater this coming season, and therefore 4 millions would seem to be an ample supply, and anything over that would load the market. We incline to think that should four millions be the favourite crop estimate at Christmas, it will be found that low prices comparatively will prevail. The last crop was imported at far too high a price, under a delusion as to its magnitude; heavy losses thereby fell on importers, which were aggravated by the wretched quality, and the unusual amount of trickery practised. The year before, heavy losses were also sustained on the second half of the crop, and consequently the importing interest is usually weak and dispirited, and, by the law of average, some compensation should be looked for this coming season.

But a further strong reason for low prices is furnished by the financial crisis that has broken out in America. At present, exchange is almost unsaleable, and though means are sure to be devised to overcome this, we expect that credit will be unusually contracted all the season. So many losses fell upon buyers of exchange last season from the failure of weak importers that an unusual feeling of caution exists, and we believe that speculation will be kept in check more than we have seen of late years. Spinners also are not in an appetite to import largely, they were sadly victimised last season, they have not a good trade at present, they hold few contracts, and we believe they will import sparingly, unless prices are lower than have yet been seen. Trade in Germany is also bad; the American crisis is severely felt there, coming as it does so soon after the monetary panic of Vienna, and the Continent will not be so keen a buyer in America as it was at the beginning of last season. Everything points in the direction of moderate prices for cotton in America when the receipts become large enough to weigh upon the market, and provided that an early killing frost does not occur. We have already stated that such an occurrence would be a great calamity this year, owing to the backwardness of the crop; but of late years frost has very seldom occurred before November, indeed mostly not till the end of it, when it is a matter of no consequence.

The considerations we have adduced do not apply to cotton on the spot, which occupies an exceptionally strong position. The lateness of the crop and the difficulty of selling exchange are restricting shipments very much, and will do so for some weeks, and we doubt if the average import of American cotton during October and November will exceed 10,000 to 15,000 bales per week, while the natural rate of delivery is at least 30,000 bales. This will evidently run us very low in stock before the new crop arrives in quantity, and give holders a good chance of realizing. We incline, therefore, to expect a steady market on the spot, and possibly some further hardening of prices for low American. Good Surat cotton will come into better demand for export, as stocks on the Continent are running low, and it may also harden a little in price; but there is no prospect of any scarcity of Surat cotton this year, and, barring the accident of an early killing frost in America, we do not think there is reason for much advance. Bengal cotton remains dull and unchanged, and as the stocks held in this country are enormous no speedy improvement can be looked for, though it is undoubtedly at an extremely low price.

The new Egyptian crop is well spoken of, though it is too soon to form reliable estimates of quantity, and the Brazil crop is expected to exceed the last, which was an extremely short one. At this season of the year nothing can be reported reliably from India; but the area sown in the Bombay Presidency is fully as large as last year, and a good deal of the old crop still remains in the interior. In the Bengal district we expect the cultivation of cotton will decline, and very little be shipped to Europe at the present range of prices.

P. S. for India, 2nd October, P. M. corrected. Surat cotton is freely offered out of recent imports, and prices are slightly irregular; new Dholleran landing has been sold as low as 5-7/8d, and Oomrawutee 6 1 16d, but at the close there is more export demand, and the better qualities of Oomrawuttee and Dollerah are attracting more attention; the demand is chiefly for fully fair Oomrawuttee at 6¾d to 6¾d, and good fair Dollerah at 6¾d to 6¾d; machine ginned Broach is still much neglected, but Compta, through scarcity, fetches extreme prices. There is no demand for arrivals.

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It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Essences of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S PEPSINE, DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the remedies. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by the innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Lecomte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO, CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the clysters that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA. GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

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Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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The determination of the Company to issue to Europeans in India Policies of Assurance at the same rates as are charged for English risks, has been commented on by the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.S.I., and Professor F. J. Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S., in the following way:—

His Lordship writes—

"I am not oppressed by doubts with reference to the expediency of the course pursued by the Positive Assurance Company, in placing their rates in India on the same footing as those admitted for England."

"The liberal views taken by the Directors, which I believe to be safe at the same time, have consequently afforded me the utmost satisfaction, and enlist my warmest support."

The Professor writes—

"I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction that to the best of my professional judgment, based upon a considerable knowledge and study of the subject, from a purely professional point of view, the basis of action of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, in extending its business to European Lives in India at English rates, is sound and secure."

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THE POSITIVE RATES AND VALUE OF EUROPEAN LIFE IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.

It is a very noticeable and significant fact that in the Statements and Figures brought forward as the "Experience" of Established Offices, deductions have neither been made for Extra Claims brought about by the horrors of 1857, nor a full detail given year by year, of the number of de